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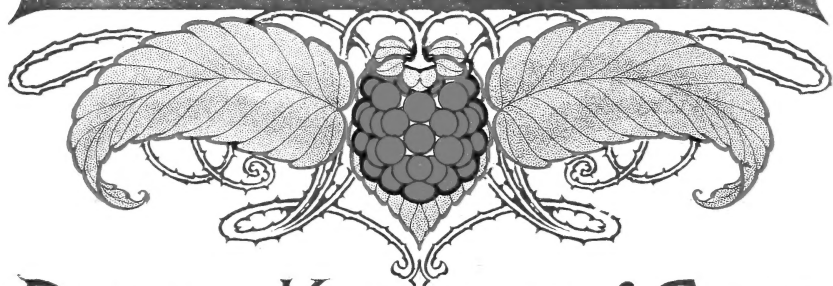
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KNIGHT'S CATALOGUE OF

Small Fruit Plants

1909



"EATON" RASPBERRY



DAVID KNIGHT & SON
SAWYER | MICHIGAN

READ CAREFULLY.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDER—Your name, postoffice and state should be distinctly written every time you write us.

ORDER EARLY—It is a mistake to put off ordering until late in the season, when some of the leading varieties will be sold out. It is greatly to your advantage, as well as ours, to place your order early; only a small amount is necessary to be paid down to secure your order.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH—No order booked unless accompanied with a remittance as a guarantee of good faith. Balance of the money can be sent before shipment, or we can send C. O. D. Money can be sent by bank draft, express money order, postoffice money order, or by registered letter at our risk.

REFERENCES—Commercial National Bank, St. Joseph, Mich.; American Express Agent, Sawyer, Mich.; or any of the officers of Berrien County, county seat, St. Joseph, Mich.

OUR LIABILITY—While we exercise the greatest care to have every plant true to name and are ready on proper proof to replace anything sent by us that proves untrue to label, free of charge, it is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for said plants that may have proved untrue.

SUBSTITUTION—In case we should be out of any one variety in your order, please state whether we shall return the money or fill it with some equally good or better variety.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—We have the benefit of a direct line to Chicago, running several trains daily, reaching there in three hours and connecting with all other lines. We also ship by boat from St. Joseph, which runs daily lines to Chicago and Milwaukee.

SHIPMENT—We commence to ship plants in the spring as soon as we can dig, usually the last of March or the first of April, and fill all orders as fast as possible, aiming to pack plants freshly dug.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL—The low rates of postage, eight cents per pound, to any point in the United States, or sixteen cents per pound to any in Canada, enable us to send small amounts to distant purchasers much cheaper than by express.

You must add five cents per dozen, or twenty-five cents per one hundred plants to price to cover postage. Plants are packed in moss and we guarantee them to reach you in perfect condition when sent by mail.

BY EXPRESS—This is the method most commonly adopted for sending big bills to distant parts of the country. As there is no delay, we will guarantee all shipments to arrive in good condition when sent by express.

BY FREIGHT—Raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., can be sent by freight and strawberries, early in the season, before the new growth starts, can be safely sent by fast freight. We take especial care in packing, using more moss when ordered shipped this way. It is quite a saving over express charges on large bills. All freight shipments at the purchaser's risk. Our responsibility ends when we deliver goods in good condition and take railroad receipt.

MODE OF PACKING—We use light crates or baskets for strawberry plants, packed in moss in the best possible manner and carefully separate and mark each different variety with labels. We make no charge for packing or delivering to freight or express office.

NORTHERN GROWN PLANTS, as well as Northern grown potatoes and garden seeds, are more preferable than those grown in the South. They have more vigor, will make better growth and produce more and earlier berries. The successful strawberry growers of the South send North for their plants, claiming that it pays better to buy Michigan grown plants than to use those grown there, even though they have plenty.

LOCATION—We are located on the Pere Marquette Railroad, in Berrien County. This is the great small fruit center of southwestern Michigan, and thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. The soil and climate are naturally adapted to the growth of small fruit, hence our plants are stronger and better rooted than can possibly be grown in locations less favorable.

To Our Friends and Patrons

●We take pleasure in again presenting to our friends and patrons our annual fruit catalogue, and we take this opportunity to thank you for your splendid patronage of the past season. We sold out completely and many orders coming in late we were unable to fill.

Our stock of plants this season bears the same high mark of quality as of former years.

You can tell at sight
The plants that are right.
Bunches tied tight.
Roots that delight.
And full count, quite.
Where are they from?
Your neighbor asks with delight.
Quickly you answer,
But still polite,
"No one grows plants like those,
But———KNIGHT."

On some varieties our stock of plants is not as large as usual. The protracted drouth which extended over nearly all sections of the country last summer, has cut the supply of small fruit plants very short. The consequences are that the demand will greatly exceed the supply which will cause the prices to be higher. This is especially true of strawberry plants, and lest we forget it later, let us advise you to place your orders early for undoubtedly this will be another season when the late orders will have to be returned unfilled.

Nature has especially blessed us here in Southwestern Michigan. Near the great, cool, health giving Lake Michigan, and we were not affected by the drouth as badly as in some sections.

Was it ever explained to you, or did you ever stop to think, what a naturally favored location we have? Every one knows that a large body of water will store up a certain amount of heat in the summer time that it gradually gives off during the winter months, thus greatly modifying the climate and protecting plant and animal life. In the summer time our prevailing winds are from the West and, coming across an expanse of

sixty miles of water, they cannot help but become purified, cool and healthy. That is the reason that the Eastern shore of Lake Michigan is almost one continuous line of summer resorts. And the climate that gives health and vigor to human beings is bound to do the same for plant life. In short there is some location that is naturally adapted to every species of plant and animal life and our location is, without question, the natural habitat of small fruit plants. It is true that plants can be grown elsewhere that look as well, are as large and well rooted, but the comparison might be made as of a 150 pound, soft muscled dry goods clerk to a 150 pound athlete.

While our prices are slightly advanced, they are still low when quality is considered. However, we do not put our prices down so low that we have to slight in any way the selecting, grading, bunching, and packing of our stock. To this part of the business we give our special and personal attention and customers will find it fully up to the high standard of other years.

FLOWERS—Everyone likes flowers, or should, at least, and there is no flower that gives as great a satisfaction for a little outlay as the Perennials. We have selected several of the very best varieties and we think our friends will appreciate them. See loose leaf in Catalogue.

.DAVID KNIGHT & SON,

Sawyer, Michigan.



A field of Dunlaps that produced 200 bushels
of fruit to the acre.

STRAWBERRIES

SOIL—Whether it is for market or home use, the result obtained will, in a general way, be measured by the adaptation of the soil. As the strawberry contains a large amount of water and ripens at a time when drouth may reasonably be expected, the location should, as far as possible provide a soil that is at least fairly retentive of moisture. Equal care should be taken that it is so thoroughly drained either naturally or artificially that water at no time will stand upon the surface for any length of time. Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn or potatoes, and if it is sufficiently drained, as stated above, will produce a good crop of strawberries. A heavy, sandy loam or a light clay loam is to be desired for a strawberry patch; however, good results can be obtained upon the lighter soils if sufficient moisture can be provided. As the strawberry crop is of more value than the ordinary farm crop, more care should be taken that the soil is in a proper physical condition and supplied with the necessary amount of plant food. After your ground is prepared thoroughly, it should be rolled or floated so as to have an even surface.

PLANTING—Spring is the proper time for planting in the northern states. While a good many plants are set in the fall, and with a reasonable amount of success, still the time for growing is not sufficiently long to allow the plants to produce a crop of berries the first year, and the extra expense of cultivation and care does not pay for the outlay. During the month of April is the best time to plant, choosing if possible a day after a shower, or as soon afterwards as the ground is in a suitable condition. Avoid planting on a dry, windy day. When the plants are being set, great care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Keep the roots in a pail of water if they are somewhat dry, and in planting see that the moist soil comes in contact with the roots. The distance to plant in the row depends somewhat upon the variety and also upon the method of cultivation. For the matted row system, with varieties that do not make many runners, the distance may be from 12 to 18 inches, but with such kinds as run freely and make a great many plants, the distance may be increased to two or even three feet. For hill culture, some set the plants two feet each way, while others have their rows three feet apart and their plants 12 to 15 inches in the row. Mark your rows three and one-half to four feet apart. We use for this a marker with three runners, the same as a corn marker, only made light with thin boards. Fasten a rope to each outside runner and a man in the center of this rope can draw it straight and very fast.

CULTIVATION—Unless there is a rain immediately after the plants are set, the cultivation should be started, and from this time until the middle of August the land should be worked at least once a week whenever it is in a suitable condition, and hoe as often as it is necessary to keep the weeds down. Plants should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season. As soon as the blossom stock is large enough to permit of its being done, it should be pinched off. Do not neglect this if you wish a strong, vigorous growth. Do not let the plants mat too thickly. If they throw out too many runners, some of them should be removed. The plants should be three or four inches apart in the row, and the large

crown varieties, such as Parker Earle, Bubach, Clyde, and Sample, should be six inches apart, as this will give the plants room to develop large crowns, which is very essential in producing large crops of berries. The row should be about ten inches wide and when you have secured this, keep off all runners and you will have an ideal fruit row.

VARIETIES—In selecting varieties for home use or home market, it is always desirable to have varieties that will give a succession of fruit throughout the season, while the hardiness and productiveness of the plants should always be considered. Some years early varieties pay the best, while other years they come in while the market is filled with Southern berries. The very early varieties are not as productive as the later ones. Thus it will be seen, in a general way, that the medium and late varieties are the most profitable. Some varieties seem to be especially adapted to certain localities and do not do so well in others, while some of the old standard varieties seem to do well in any location. By the proper selection of varieties and location a considerable range of season can be secured. Early varieties on light soil and a southern exposure, and late ones on heavier soil and a northern exposure, will lengthen the season a week or ten days.

Our plants are superior to many that are grown for several reasons: Our sandy loam soil is the natural home of the strawberry, and the nearer you can get to nature in growing any crop the better the result. Then we make a specialty of growing them for plants, and the plan we have adopted for fifteen or twenty years is to select the best plants out of new beds grown especially for plants for our own planting. There is no question but that this yearly selection improves them, and they retain their vigor after replanting through the growing season and produce more and better berries.

VERY IMPORTANT—When strawberry plants are received, and if a little dry, wet them thoroughly. It is a good plan before planting to soak the bunch in a pail of water for a few minutes. Do not, however, water them in the package, as this will cause them to heat and spoil. Be very careful about this. If you are not ready to plant, or if the weather is dry and windy, loosen the bunches and heel them in moist soil. Firm the ground around the roots, water and shade them from the sun and they will commence to grow. When your ground is ready and weather favorable, plant out. Treated in this way, scarcely a plant will fail to grow.

The laws of the State of Michigan compel the stock of all nurseries to be inspected by a State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards, so there is no danger of getting stock infected by disease or insect pest.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection,

No. 902

(Duplicate) This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock and Premises of David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Michigan, and find them apparently free from dangerous insects and contagious tree and plant diseases. This certificate to be void after July 31, 1909.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Mich., Nov. 6, 1908.

New Varieties of Strawberries.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 30.

Every grower of strawberries should try a few of the new varieties every year, or they will soon be behind the procession of successful strawberry growers. While it is true that all varieties do not do well in all localities and some of the most promising of them might fail with you, still we advise you to try a few of them each year, for in this way you are sure to obtain some very valuable varieties which will be big money makers for you.

We select and list a few of the best introductions every year, and herewith we offer the following, believing them to be worthy of a trial.

THE HIGHLAND

This new berry was introduced last year by M. Crawford, who sold it for \$2.00 per dozen. This year we are selling for one-half the price of last year.

From what we can learn of the Highland, we are sure it will pay lovers of the strawberry to get a start of it. The Ohio Experiment Station, which is a very reliable authority on new fruits has been growing it for four years and herewith we give you their report of it:

Four Year's Report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.—1904.

The Highland, this season, was the most prolific of the one hundred and forty-six varieties composing the station's test plants. Fruit medium to large, bluntly conical; color bright scarlet; flesh red clear through. Plants very large, strong and vigorous. Flowers imperfect and quite resistant to cold. Notwithstanding that it might truly be said it is not firm enough for a commercial variety where long shipment would be necessary, it is amply firm for the grower who is within reasonable distance of his market; and for this class of growers the Highland gives bright promise of being a great "business" berry and a money maker for even the small planter.

1905

Highland was the most prolific variety in our collection. It is very promising and desirable, especially for the grower who is situated near a good home market.

1906.

Highland for the third season stands in the front rank of varieties remarkable for prolificacy; this season again surpassing all others in the quantity of fruit produced. It is as firm as Bubach, and has always reminded the writer of Crescent, if that old and remarkably prolific variety could be imagined "over-grown" both in plant and fruit.

1907.

During the four years Highland has been upon the Station grounds, it has not failed to give very prolific crops. It seems strong and per-

sistent in all its admirable points. A quart maker of bright, handsome berries of very acceptable quality.

THE HERITAGE

This is a new seedling strawberry, originated by Mr. J. E. Heritage, Marlton, N. J., and this is his introduction of it: "The plant is very large, of extremely heavy texture, some single crown plants carrying foliage with a spread of 20 or 22 inches. Deep rooted and extremely free in fruiting, beginning to ripen its fruit about early mid-season and continuing to very late. Another prominent feature is that the fruit stems continue to shoot so late that during the early picking season there are many blossoms,



which feature indicates to the experienced grower their long season of productiveness. The berry is dark, shiny crimson to the center. Has a perfect blossom. Carries an unusually heavy green calyx (adding decidedly to its market value). Extremely large from the first picking to much above the average for the main crop, and continues large after the better known varieties are gone."

We herewith give a few of the many testimonials as to the excellency of this berry. We haven't space for them all. The price is not high for such a valuable new berry and we would advise all of our friends to try some of them.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—POMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Washington, D. C., June 10th, 1908.

Mr. J. E. Heritage, Marlton, N. J.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 2nd instant, and the box containing specimens of your "HERITAGE" Strawberry were duly received. The fruit came in fairly good condition, so we were able to get paintings and description

SAWYER, MICHIGAN

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made from some of the best specimens. I find this to be a very good berry and very remarkable in its shape, of fine color and excellent quality. Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in sending the specimens. If at any time I can be of service to you please feel free to command me.

Yours very truly,

G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

Springdale, N. J., Marlton, P. O., July 14th, 1908.

I planted 10,000 of the "HERITAGE" Strawberry plants last spring without knowing much about them. At picking time I went to the Heritage farm and saw the crop, and am sorry I did not put out ten times as many.

FRANK C. AMES.

Mt. Laurel, N. J., July 3rd, 1908.

I visited the Heritage farm in early June and saw 171 32-quart crates that were picked in 6½ hours by 38 pickers. The berries were large and as fine as I ever saw. I was well pleased with them and expect to plant them extensively next year.

GEO. L. WURST.

GREAT SCOTT (P.)

"This is one of the largest of the large, a giant among strawberries. This seedling was given to me by the originator, John Scott. I gave it the name of Great because of its size, and Scott in honor of the originator. Also "Great Scott" is a common expression for anything surprising. It is not a chance seedling, but was produced on scientific principles. It is the product of a cross between Bubach and Belmont. All growers know the Bubach and the Belmont is well known in Massachusetts as an excellent variety. The Great Scott plant is perfection itself. The foliage and fruit shine as though varnished, having no blight or rust. The fruit is very large, even the last picking, of a bright scarlet color, turning crimson when very ripe. Its quality is good; the originator calls it extra. It is the most productive of any very large variety I ever raised, and I have grown strawberries fifty-two years. I was pleased the first time we picked the Great Scott to hear one of the pickers call to the boys who were gathering in another part of the bed, 'Boys, we are picking berries as big as your foot.' The Great Scott received first premium at our Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition in 1902, and attracted much attention."

We fruited the Great Scott in a small way last summer and were much pleased with it. The fruit is large, of light colored flesh of medium firmness, and seem to be very productive. Our stock of plants is limited.

HELEN GOULD (P.)

This was sent out last year by M. Crawford as a premium. One plant for each dollar's worth of plants bought. In this way we obtained about 75 plants of the Helen Gould so our stock of plants is limited. Mr. Crawford describes it as follows:

It was originated by one of the veteran strawberry growers of Missouri, J. R. Peck, about ten years ago. In 1901 he sent it to us on trial, and we were so well pleased with it the first time it fruited that we bought the entire stock. It has never disappointed us, and we now offer it to our customers with the confident expectation that they will find it a prize.

The plant is large and healthy, and has never failed to produce a good crop. It sends out a moderate number of strong runners—about like Bubach. It has a pistillate blossom, and, like nearly all pistillates, it bears abundantly in wide matted rows—but will do its best in hills.

The fruit is very large, and holds up well to the end of the season. In shape it is roundish conical, and quite uniform, though the first berry on the stem is sometimes triangular or slightly flattened, never cocks-

combed. In color it is a beautiful glossy red, and the flesh is firm, with a rich, delicious flavor that is seldom equaled. We know of no variety that combines size, productiveness, beauty, and good quality in a higher degree. Season medium to late.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN

This is one of our own Berrien County productions. It is a chance seedling found growing in the woods near Lake Michigan. This is not the "Pride of Michigan" that Kellogg Co. and others put out under that name and it is unfortunate that the two berries should be sent out under the same name. Its season of ripening is with the Dunlap—medium early. It is very productive, outyielding either Haverland or Glen Mary, and its size is equal to them. It is dark glossy red throughout, making an excellent canning berry, as well as for table use. On account of its tough skin and firmness its shipping quality is of the best and it is a strong grower, the foliage being tall, with dark green leaves. Our experience in growing the Pride of Michigan proves that all the introducers have said for it is true and this is undoubtedly the case with many others for the call for it has been immense. In fact, we have never known of a new berry that has sold as readily as this one and we cannot praise it too highly. We know that you are making no mistake in trying some of them for they are certainly money makers.

PAN-AMERICAN—An ever-bearing variety. Think of a variety that you can pick ripe berries from for three months, or until they are destroyed by the frost.



This is the greatest novelty in strawberries ever introduced. Several varieties will, under favorable conditions, produce a second crop of berries in the fall, but this is caused by the first crop being cut short by frost and followed by very favorable weather that will develop new fruit buds and a second crop. The Pan-American, however, is to be depended upon for a continuous crop of fine berries from August 1st until winter, according to Mr. Samuel Cooper, of New York, the introducer. Mr. Cooper received copy of award of Silver Medal at the Pan-American Exposition for continuous display of the new seedling strawberry Pan-American, from July 18th to November 24th. It was also awarded favorable mention by

the American Pomological Society of Buffalo, in 1901.

We doubt if there would be any money in raising the Pan-American in a commercial way, but the novelty of having ripe strawberries from August until killing frosts would well repay one to grow a few dozen in their garden as there is a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure in having ripe strawberries out of season.

THE AUTUMN—Is a seedling of Pan-American and is a genuine fall bearing berry. Plants set in the spring with the fruit stems removed will crown and bear fruit in August and will continue to bear until cold weather. It is a pistillate and requires Pan-American plants or some other fall bearing staminate set with them to pollinize them. The fruit is medium size, dark red clear through and of fine shape and quality. The plant makes runners more freely than the Pan-American. It is a good grower with dark green foliage. If you try it, I think it will please you.

General List of Strawberry Plants.

See Price List on Page 30 of this Catalog.

We have fruited all of the varieties under this head and we offer nothing but those that have merit. As soon as we know that a variety is not worthy after a fair trial, we drop it from our list. Therefore, in selecting this list, you gain the benefit of our long experience.

It is not every variety of strawberry that is equally at home on all soils and under every condition. The variety that is best adapted to the soil of my farm may not be the best variety for my neighbor's farm. In this respect the strawberry is a particular sort of plant.

The bush fruits do not show this peculiarity to the extent that the strawberry plant does. Any good soil will grow bush fruits. Any good soil, too, will grow strawberries, but we may need to experiment with different varieties to get the best results possible from our particular soil.

AROMA—(S)—Fruit very large, roundish, glossy red, of excellent quality, and very productive. Plant is strong, stalky grower. A very late variety, much resembling the Gandy. Extensively grown in the west, where it originated. Suited to a greater variety of soil than the Gandy. The demand for this berry for the past two years has been far greater than the supply, and its intrinsic value as a heavy fruiter and pollenizer for the late sorts is the cause. We have planted it quite extensively for fruit in southern Illinois, where it proves one of the best varieties for that section, and it does fully as well in the North as South; therefore, we have no hesitancy in recommending it as one of the best varieties we have ever fruited.

BUBACH NO. 5—(Per.)—Very prolific, of excellent flavor, and in size —“simply immense.” Berries all average large. It makes but few plants and cannot be sold as cheap as some other varieties. We have been growing the Bubach for market for many years, and have the best stock of pure plants in the country. The demand for Bubach plants is very large. Every year we are sold out early which shows the popularity of this old standard variety.

BEDERWOOD—(S)—This is one of our best standard berries for market. We have fruited it for many years and it has always given a paying crop. It is early, a very strong yielder, and continues a long time in bearing. The fruit is good size and as firm as the Crescent, but it is liable to rust and should not be planted on wet soil. It does better North than South.

BRANDYWINE—(S)—Very vigorous, perfect blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage. Plants very productive, having four and five stalks **heavily loaded with large to very large berries.** Medium red, somewhat like Gandy, only a little more dull; large yellow seeds on surface. Flesh red clear through; firm, somewhat acid, but with **very sprightly flavor**; ripens medium to quite late. Does best on heavy loam or heavy clay.

Like all large berries, they should have plenty of room in the row. Plants should not be closer than six inches, so they can build up strong stools.

CORSICAN—This is the most popular strawberry we have, judging from the demand we have for the plants. The last two seasons we could not begin to fill all of the orders that came in. This variety is in the largest heavy weight class. Not only are the berries large, but they are

uniform in shape. The color is bright red. They are very firm and will sell for a fancy price in any market. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and leathery, resisting fungus and drouth. It is both profitable and a pleasure to grow a fancy berry like the Corsican.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR Premium Offers

The National Fruit Grower free for one year with every order of plants for \$3.00 or over at catalogue prices. See page 31, or

A setting of our thoroughbred Wyandotte eggs at half price, 75c for every order of \$3.00 at catalogue prices, or

A setting of eggs free with every order of \$10.00 at catalogue price if received by March 10.



We have fruited the Corsican for several years and there is no berry we have of the standard varieties that has a better record. The Corsican is not only large but has a splendid color, is a great yielder, even if neglected, but such a good berry should be taken good care of.

CRESCENT (IMPROVED)—(P)—The standard of productiveness all over the country; succeeds everywhere, stands neglect best of any, plant small, berries fair size, bright and attractive, not very firm. Many growers consider this the most profitable berry for market. We have been growing the Crescent for over 20 years. Very few varieties have stood the test so long.

CLYDE—(S)—Clyde is a perfect-blooming plant of rather more than moderate vigor, with light green foliage, wonderfully productive of large to very large. The berries are a large, bright scarlet color, with pink flesh of mild and pleasant flavor, moderately firm on some soils but quite soft on others; a great money-maker in nearby markets, and a bountiful provider for the family. It is such a productive variety and throws up so many fruit stalks that it sometimes forgets to make enough foliage to shade its enormous growth of berries. A winter mulch of horse stable manure, or a little nitrate of soda in spring before fruiting, stimulates foliage and adds to its value. For the best results it should be planted on good soil.

"The Clyde has been my best bearer. Early as Glen Mary; more and larger berries. I have several of the best standard varieties and Clyde has done better than any two of the others."—S. J. G., in Rural New Yorker.

CARDINAL

The Cardinal was originated by Mr. Geo. J. Streator, of Ohio. In the summer of 1904, the Templin Company of Culta, O., paid Mr. Streator \$1,000 for it and introduced it in the spring of 1905 at \$1.00 per plant. Below is what a few noted authorities say of it:

At our Rhode Island Exhibition I was awarded, for the Cardinal, 1st prize for "Best new variety," 1st prize for "Best one quart." The officers of the Rhode Island Society were so much pleased with the Cardinal that they awarded a "Certificate of Merit" for its large size, good flavor, productiveness, good color and long bearing; it being the first time such a Certificate had been given a strawberry by the society. At the Rhode Island show I was awarded 20 prizes in all, on the various sorts exhibited. Those who attended the exhibitions were much interested in the Cardinal.

—A. W. Clark.

We have examined carefully your fine Strawberry beds, at Pleasant View Farm. The old favorites, Parker Earle, Commonwealth and others, are making a fine showing and you are justly entitled to great credit for the condition in which we found them. But it was not until we came to your bed of Cardinal that we found a perfect strawberry, without a blemish; the most tempting to the taste and to the eye, brilliant in color, large enough for "two bites," firm enough for transportation and at the same time delicate enough for the most fastidious palate; the strongest growing vines and largest yield of first-class fruit we have ever seen. After an experience with the best varieties of this delicious fruit for 40 years past, we think we may safely call the Cardinal superior.—John N. Micorne, President; Samuel Reynolds, Secretary, Douglas County Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Kansas.

COMMONWEALTH—(Per.)—Commonwealth is the outcome of a desire and an effort to produce a berry which would perceptibly lengthen the strawberry season. In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is as large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It is smooth (similar to the Jacunda in shape), and very juicy. It has a strong staminate blossom.

"I believe the the Commonwealth is the best very late variety yet tested. The season is extremely late, hence short, but the yield is fine while the berries last. Firm as an apple. The fruit needs to stay on the vines a few days after the upper half turns red. Large and very sweet. A great late berry to ship."—A. T. Tenney, in Rural New Yorker.

EXCELSIOR—Plant is vigorous, a good grower, and productive. Berries dark, not very large. Ripen about with Michel's Early, and like that variety will mat too thickly in the row if allowed to do so. It is more profitable in the South, where it does better than in the North.

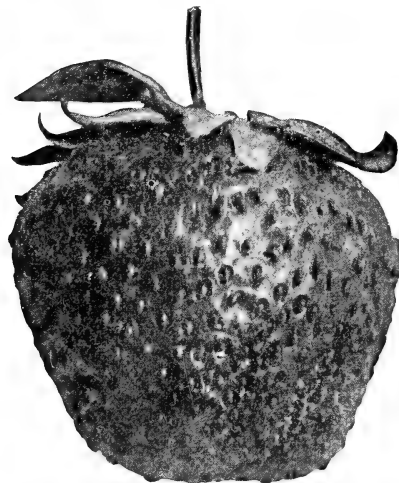
GLEN MARY—(S)—A strong, vigorous growing, healthy plant. Some seasons it has pollen to fertilize itself, but it is better to plant it next to some perfect blooming variety, like Ridgeway, Brandywine or Bismark. The Glen Mary is fast growing in favor all over the country. The berry is so large and fine looking it always commands the highest price in market. It needs good soil, good culture and plenty of room in the row.

GANDY—(S)—This is one of the most reliable large, late berries that is grown. It is one of the old standard varieties that you can depend upon. The plant is a strong grower, a good plant maker. The large, handsome appearance of the fruit always commands for it a large price in market. The fruit always grows large and is one of the best shipping varieties known. In some localities the Gandy is not so productive as some varieties, but the fact that it ripens late and is of a hardy nature indicates that it will do well in any soil where other berries grow. You can't afford to be without Gandy, whether it is for home or market use. Last season we could not furnish half the demand for them, but have a larger supply this year, and hope to be able to supply all demands.

HAVERLAND—(Per.)—Exceedingly productive. Fruit large and fine. One of the most popular of the well-tested varieties. It will stand more frost than most any other variety, often bearing large crops when others are killed. We can always depend on a large crop. No berry will outsell it.

JESSIE—(S)—The Jessie is one of the old standard varieties. We have grown it many years. The berry is large, bright colored, of a good quality, firm and a good cropper. Its blossom is perfect and is a good fertilizer for imperfect varieties.

LOVETTS—(S)—This is one of the best market varieties. It succeeds generally in any soil or locality; it is one of the tough, hardy varieties. The plants are rank and vigorous. The fruit is of good uniform size, of a high, rich color, and splendid flavor. It is highly spoken of all over the country. It is one of the best shipping varieties, especially adapted for Southern planters where firmness of berry is necessary for long shipment. An old standard variety and reliable to plant anywhere and in any soil that will grow strawberries.



LOVETTS.

MILLER—We regard this as one of the best of our standard varieties. It is growing in favor very fast among fruit growers, because it is a heavy yielder of large, bright red berries that bring the highest market price in market, and their season is very long. The plant is large and stocky, foliage large and free from rust, and sends out plenty of strong runners. We have not noticed a single weakness in this berry in the last five years we have been growing it, and cannot too strongly recommend it to our friends.

MICHEL'S EARLY—(S)—One of the earliest, if not the earliest variety grown. It does better on light, warm soil; on heavy soil it goes too much to vines. It is one of the best varieties to fertilize with, as it blossoms early and late. For best results plant on warm, sandy soil. Valuable on account of its earliness.

RIDGEWAY—(S)—Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of strong healthy plants. Leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green in color. Blossom perfect, a good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, as it remains in bloom a long time. Berry large to the very last; the typical form nearly round; the largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color bright glossy crimson, with golden seeds.

SENATOR DULAP—(S)—This berry has been very highly recommended since its introduction in 1900, and growers of it have not been disappointed. In all localities where it has been planted we hear nothing but praise for the Senator Dunlap. It sends out many runners and should have plenty of room. The plant is perfectly healthy and an enormous bearer. It commences to ripen soon after the earliest and continues until near the close of the season. The fruit is large, but not the largest, and conical in form. The color is a deep, rich red, the flesh is also red, and has a sprightly, delicious flavor.

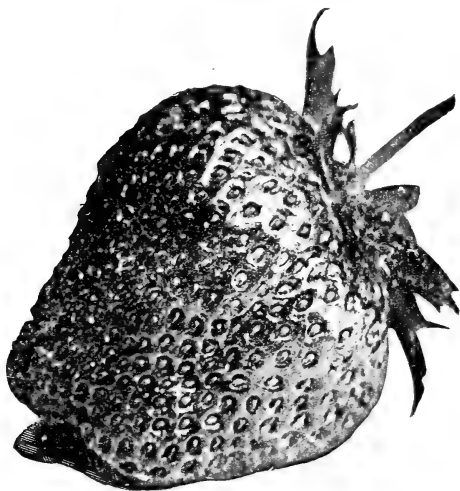
The demand for this variety has been larger than the supply. It is grown largely as a commercial berry.

SAMPLE—(Per.)—A valuable, large, late variety which promises to be an important acquisition. Sample has scored such a marked success in many places that no progressive grower can afford not to plant some of it. The successful man is he who tests all really promising varieties and quickly finds those the most perfectly suited to his own soil, climate, etc.

Michigan Horticultural Experiment Station for 1901 says: "Sample

has proved itself to be a very valuable sort. It is hardy and productive of choice, attractive berries. It has large, healthy foliage and stout fruit stalks. With strong soil and good culture it is one of the most promising kinds."

NICK OHMER—(S)—Very large and stocky, sending out plenty of very strong runners, probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and productiveness by any variety.



NICK OHMER.

varieties. In fact, it is superior in every way except that it is little tart—just right for canning."

The fruit is of the largest size, never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when, under high cultivation, it is somewhat triangular. It is dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. This, like all fancy berries, needs the best of culture and grown not too thick in the row. With us it is subject to rust and should be sprayed. If you cannot give Nick Ohmer the best of care and soil do not plant it.

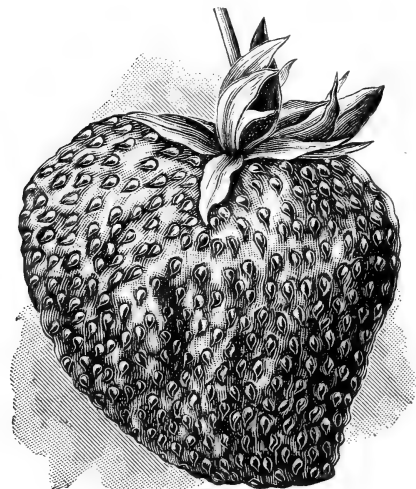
PARSONS BEAUTY—(Per.)—"From the standpoint of the commercial grower this comes very near being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, makes plenty of runners and is an abundant bearer. The fruit is large, of regular conical form, never misshapen, very uniform in shape and size, bright red, firm and very attractive. It holds out in size better than most

WM. BELT—(Per.)—The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. It is medium in ripening, neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large indeed. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape. The color is a brilliant glossy red—as near perfection as was ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good—better than is usually found in large berries. The foliage of Wm. Belt as grown here is affected with some rust and to insure a good crop every year it should be sprayed.

SCARCITY OF FRUIT PLANTS.

The extended drouth over a greater part of the country last season has made the supply of fruit plants scarce. This is especially true of strawberry plants. In many sections the fruiting beds were entirely destroyed. The result of this will be very high prices for berries for the next few years. It must be so. The practical strawberry grower who will set out a large acreage this spring will realize for the next two years the highest prices ever paid for berries. A good strawberry field will be a gold mine. Do not let the high price of plants side track this opportunity.

POCOMOKE—(Per.)—Fruit large, of good form and color. Good healthy plants, very productive. A good reliable market sort. The berry is a little tart but that makes it a good berry to can. It is firm and red throughout. Is fast growing in favor among fruit growers as a standard market berry. Needs no petting and will produce large crops under reasonable good culture.



UNCLE JIM.

UNCLE JIM—(S)—Introduced by Messrs' Flansburg and Pierson of Michigan. Plants large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted and a good plant maker. Does best under the hedge row system, fairly productive of large, fine firm berries of good color and shape. Mid-season to late. In a letter received from Mr. Flansburg last July he stated that the Uncle Jim did the best for him and sold for the highest price of any variety he fruited, and we consider it one of the best large varieties and worthy of a place in every fruit grower's garden and field.

WARFIELD—(Per.)—There is probably no better or more profitable berry grown for market. It is in greater demand than any other berry for canning purposes, which also creates a good market for it. There has been some complaint of its running out and not doing well as formerly. If you will get Northern grown plants, you will find they have the same old vigor. Care

should be taken to use the right berries as fertilizers. It needs a strong pollinizer like Bederwood, Lovett or Pocomoke, every third row. Do not let them mat too thickly. They have a small plant and send out many runners but only a few of them should be allowed to take root. When you have plants enough to make a solid fruiting row treat the balance of runners as weeds. No strawberry can produce good crops if allowed to grow too thickly in the row.

Our Friends Advertise For Us.

Wayne Co., Mich., Nov. 20, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—We have heard you spoken of as the people to get berry plants from, both black caps and strawberries, so will you please send us all the information you can on the subject; any printed instructions and prices as we desire a quantity of plants for setting in the spring.

Yours and oblige,

J. M. CRANE.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer Mich.

Ottumwa, Iowa, April 23, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Received plants and they were in fine condition.

Yours very truly, F. D. HERRMONN.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer Mich.

Fostoria, Ohio, April 16, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Plants received in good condition. Thanking you for your prompt shipment and kindness, I remain,

O. J. FALL.

Raspberries.

Red and black raspberries have proven a very profitable crop to raise during the past few years, and no small fruit grower makes a complete success of the business until such time as he sees fit to divide his acreage up into several varieties of small fruits, for, as the old saying goes, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket." By planting a variety of small fruits you can, if you have a home market, supply your customers with fresh fruit for at least three months in the year by raising early and late varieties of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, one lapping over into the other if you select the right varieties. We have an exceptionally fine stock of raspberry plants, to offer this spring and know that you could find nothing better any where in quality of stock. We would especially request our customers to try some of the new introductions, and know that you will be pleased with them. The King Red and Cumberland Black have proven fine additions to the raspberry family.

The Eaton red raspberry ought to have a place in every fruit garden.

Raspberries will grow well on any land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes and has naturally a good drainage.

The red raspberry should be planted in rows five feet apart, and if to be kept in hill culture should be planted three and one-half feet in the row; if to be planted in matted rows, one and one-half or two feet in the row.

The black and purple cap varieties should be planted in rows both ways. For field culture the rows should be seven feet apart and three and one-half feet in the row, marking ground with a corn planter, as for corn, both ways and skip every other row. Cultivate both ways. The better condition your ground is in the more care you should take in planting, the better the results.

CUMBERLAND

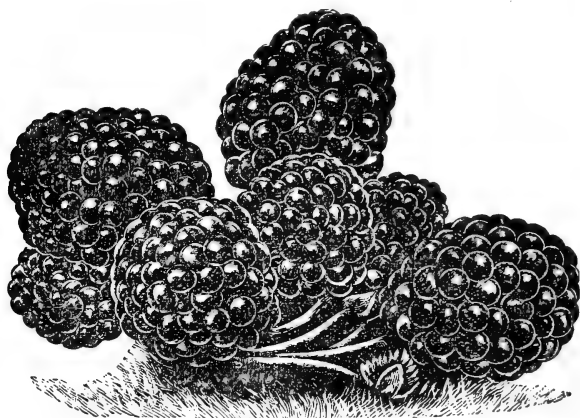
CUMBERLAND—(Black)—This new raspberry originated in Pennsylvania, and is supposed to be a seedling of the Gregg, with a dash of blackberry blood in it. The largest black raspberry known; has been well tested in nearly all sections the past season, giving thorough satisfaction. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10 cents per quart where other varieties were selling for 7 cents. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusual size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness, and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Have grown Mammoth Cluster and Gregg that were fine, but Cumberland is really a marvel. Fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter was the measure of as large a berry as I saw of it, but they were **all large**, although the branches carried all the fruit they set and were very full. I pronounce it vastly superior to any blackcap I know anything of.—J. W. Kerr, Md.

Stood at the head, coming through with very little damage, and bearing a full crop. An ideal berry, some measuring an inch.—Iowa Experiment Station.

Have grown six years and has made a splendid record; a mid-season berry of largest size, good quality, excellent bearer. Next to Cumberland I value Cardinal, closely related to Haymaker; the two are scarcely distinguishable in growth, though there is a slight difference in flavor. The most marked difference is in hardiness—Cardinal came through past winter in very much better condition than Haymaker.—Mr. McGeehon, Cass Co., Iowa.

Very vigorous, healthy, very hardy. Fruit a bright black, good size, sweet. Holds size and quality throughout the entire season.—Michigan Experiment Station.



CUMBERLAND.

Later: Best late market variety in the station collection.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Stands first in size, 160 berries making a full quart; ordinary varieties, 450 to 500 to the quart. Sold in the Kansas City market at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per crate above the market. Best blackcap.—Major Frank Holsinger, Kansas.

Large, productive, best for all purposes.—Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Undoubtedly the finest blackcap grown.—E. B. Hopkins, Greene Co., Missouri.

Quality best; leads all in firmness. You cannot get soil too rich for raspberries and blackberries and if you want very best results, give them a heavy mulch of straw or other clean litter.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

One of the most desirable for commercial purposes.—N. Y. Experiment Station.

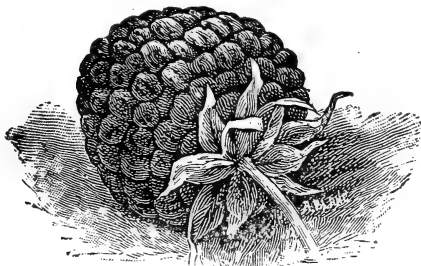
Price, \$1.50 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

CONRATH—(Black)—One of the best new varieties introduced for years. It is a very strong grower and hardy in wood and bud; very productive; quality fine. It has been widely tested and is highly recommended

from all sections of the country. Michigan Experiment Station says: "The plant is fairly vigorous, very productive. Fruit of large size, moderately firm, nearly coal black, and parts readily from the core. Although early, it has a long season and holds its size well to the end." Season medium.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert—This is a valuable variety, well tested throughout the country; it has given good results, both for home use and for market. Cuthbert is a good, vigorous grower and possesses vitality. It yields bountifully of large and beautiful bright red berries, which are easily picked and always command good prices. No fruit grower can afford to omit planting Cuthbert. For the last few years the demand for Cuthbert plants has been so great our supply would run out. This year we have a very large stock of them, and we can supply them in 25,000 lots.



CUTHBERT.

No other red has compared in hardiness or yield.—Tenn. Exp. Station.

No other red has made so good a showing year after year. Vigor, productiveness and good shipping qualities make it a leading market sort.

Large, attractive, with slightly vinous flavor.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Our leading red. Sells higher than any other.—H. R. Cotta, Illinois Horticultural Society.

Winter kills too badly with us. We prefer Miller Red, Thwack and Loudon, the only reds we can raise here.—M. E. Chandler, Wvandtote Co., Kansas.

Price, 85c per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

CARDINAL—(Purple)—This berry is a Kansas product and it has been boomed very extensively by the growers of that state. We think that in growth of plant and productiveness of berries it is all that is claimed for it, but it has some weak points as a market berry as grown here. They cling to the hull and do not like to let go until overripe, and at that stage they are a very dull color. However, for family use we would recommend them very highly, as they have a long season and the quality is fine.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

EATON RED RASPBERRY

This wonderful red raspberry is winning favor among fruit growers and the demand for them is growing large although the price for them has been seemingly high ever since it has been introduced. No variety has ever been introduced that has maintained such a high price for so long a time. One reason for this is that they do not make plants as freely as most red raspberries which is greatly in its favor as a commercial berry as the vitality of the vine is given to the berry instead of the plant.

The plant does not make a tall growth like the Cuthbert but is very stocky and sends out many laterals which produce fruit from the ground to the tip. Being very hardy they will stand the coldest winter when the

Cuthbert and some other varieties will kill to the ground.

The berry is very large and is of a rich wine color. Its size and rich color is far superior to any other red raspberry.

What Others Say of It.

The Eaton has done well with us. It is hardy, large, productive.—L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

A strong, not tall and slender, but a sturdy grower. Throwing out many laterals and fruiting to the tips and from every lateral—a sight to see.—Flansburg & Potter Co.

The Eaton red raspberry fruited heavily with us this season as yearlings. The fruit is very handsome and the plant seems healthy and free from leaf blight. The only fault we find with it is that the fruit adheres to the stem till fully ripe and is rather hard to pick as it turns red a couple of days before it is ripe enough to pick.—W. H. Hanchett, Vice-President Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

Our stock of Eatons is not large and we will probably be sold out early. We have reduced the price this year so that it will be possible for everyone to get a start of them.

Price, \$1.00 per 12; \$5.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

See cut on cover. The Eaton was awarded medals at St. Louis World's Fair and Pan-American Exposition.



PALMER.

THOMPSON'S EARLY—(Red)

—One of the best early varieties. Commences to ripen before strawberries are gone. A very profitable early variety to grow for market.

Price, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

PALMER—A new early black cap variety, ripens its fruit at same time as Souhegan, but the fruit is larger and ripens in shorter time. Good quality; vine is a strong grower, and one of iron clad hardness. We have a nice stock.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

PLUM FARMER—This black-cap raspberry was introduced by L. J. Farmer of Pulaski, N. Y., who claims it's the largest, most productive and the most profitable early black cap. The following is his description in part:

—This is the best all around blackcap raspberry that we have ever fruited. It begins to ripen but a few days later than the Palmer and produces the largest berries that we believe it possible to gather from a blackcap bush. The fruit has a bloom somewhat like the Gregg, while the Cumberland is almost jet

black. The berries are thick meated and very firm, while the Cumberland is thin meated and rapidly goes down in the baskets. The bushes are the most rampant, healthy growers we have on the place.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

KING.

KING—The earliest red raspberry on record. It is the earliest red raspberry that makes the money—they often sell for 25 cents per quart. It is thus described by H. E. VanDeman, the well known pomologist; "Round, medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality. A seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive." (Note that Thompson has for years stood as the earliest of raspberries, red or black.)



Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.
The King raspberry is fine indeed. Large, firm, beautiful color and prolific. It is far ahead of Loudon or Miller here.

PROF. W. J. GREEN.

We cannot too highly recommend this grand early berry. It is the only early berry that unites large size, bright and beautiful color, firmness, and high quality and productiveness, vigorous growth, and hardiness of cane. It has been planted in field culture in various parts of the country and we have yet to hear of anything but praise for it.

Mr. Jno. O. Green, of New Albany, Ind., wrote us under date of January 29, 1906.—"After an experience of 40 years in fruit culture, if I were to commence on a new farm all the fruit I would raise for sale would be Early King red raspberry and the Bartlett pears on quince roots. Had I known as much 40 years ago as I know now I could have made about \$40,000 more in 40 years.

Our supply of roots is not large and we predict a heavy demand for them. Order early to avoid disappointments.

Price, \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

LOUDON—(Red)—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tip to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices.

Price, \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

MILLER—(Red)—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up immense crops of fruit, with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: "Extreme hardiness and productive as any. It is quite early, an excellent shipper, of good quality and attractive color. It



MILLER.

should be tried by all who want the best shipper to distant markets." The Miller Red is becoming more extensively cultivated in Michigan and Illinois than any other variety as an early berry. We do not hear of any complaint of failures of it. It is adapted to a wide range of country. We have a fine stock of plants and list them low.

Price, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

GREGG—(Black)—The leading market berry, grown largely for canning and drying. There is more of this variety grown than all the other varieties together; it is too well known to give description. We have a large stock, and plants are large and well rooted.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

HANSEL—(Red)—Is early and the plant hardy; very productive; good size and fine flavor. Is grown largely here for the Chicago market, where it brings a high price on account of its earliness.

Price, 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

CONRATH—This is one of our Michigan productions. Plant is very productive. Fruit large, good flavor. Firm. Nearly coal black and parts readily from the core. Compared with Gregg, they are nearly two weeks earlier, hardier, less subject to disease, and fully equal to that variety when at its best.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

HAYMAKER—A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties; never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. We find the color of the berry is against it for a commercial berry the same as Cardinal, but for home use and perhaps small home market it would be valuable.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

KANSAS—A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kan.; ripens soon after the Palmer. Berries as large or larger than Gregg; jet black, and of the very best quality. It has been thoroughly tried at the Experiment Station, where nearly all other varieties fail. It has become a standard variety over a large part of the country.

Large, attractive; valuable market sort.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Cumberland and Kansas the only blackcaps worthy of cultivation. We have a field of 25 acres upon which anthracnose has never appeared. Major Frank Holsinger, Wyandotte Co., Kans.

One of the best of the mid-season blackcaps. Large, firm, fine appearance. Earlier than Cumberland, almost equal in size, productiveness.—Ohio Experiment Station.

Gives good satisfaction when planted on rich soil; on poor soil is a failure as the berries are small and crumble.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Greenfield, Illinois, April 8, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—The plants were received today. The strawberry plants all looked fine. Raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries also. * * * I have been in the fruit business four years and you are the first people that got my plants out on schedule time, and the finest looking plants that I ever had. * * * Yours truly,

J. A. FRENCH.

Salesville, Ohio, April 3, 1908.

Sirs:—Plants received all O. K. Yours respectfully, W. S. KELLY.

Otsego, Mich., Sept. 7, 1908.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich.

Dear Sirs:—The Eaton red raspberry purchased of you is all right and also the Early King. Was especially pleased with the strawberries, Cardinal and Lester Lovett. W. Wyandotte eggs hatched chickens as blocky as a Clydesdale. Hope to send for more plants another year. Wishing you good success, I remain, Yours, etc., FRANK L. STRAIGHT.

Ottumwa, Iowa, May 8, 1908.

David Knight & Son, Sawyer, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I received my strawberry plants in first class condition and will say in reply to your card that I neglected to drop you a card to let you know that I got my plants. Also that I thank you for your extras that you so kindly sent me. Yours respectfully,

LOUIS MONTAGNE.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 26, 1908.

Mr. David Knight, Sawyer, Mich.,

My Dear Sir:—We are pleased to hand you herewith our check for \$212.76 in payment of bill for nursery stock shipped us this spring. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same.

We wish to take this occasion also to thank you for the excellent stock sent us and the promptness with which you filled our orders. We hope to have the pleasure of personally meeting you at Milwaukee at the convention on June 10th to 12th.

Assuring you of our kindest, personal regards and best wishes for success, we remain, as ever, Yours truly, DES MOINES NURSERY CO.

J. W. HILL, Pres.

Blackberries

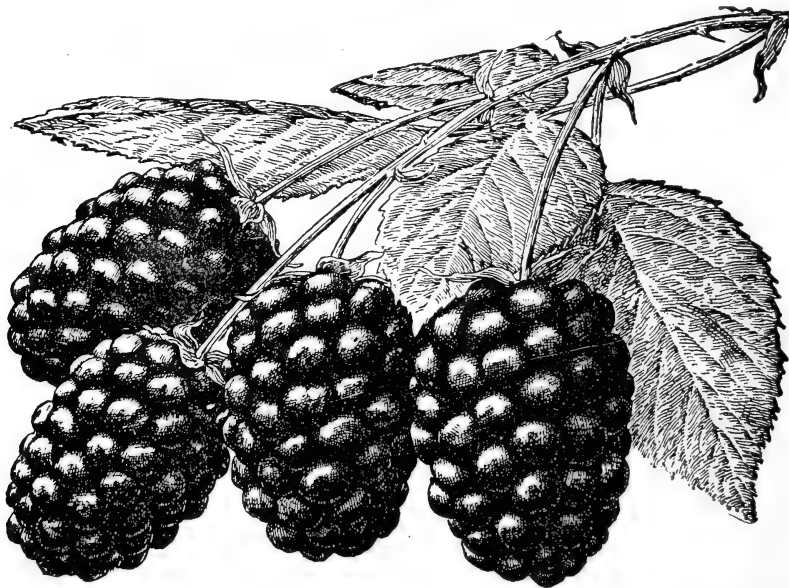
BLOWERS

This new blackberry was introduced by M. Crawford, and we know it must be good or he would not introduce it. He makes the following claims for it besides furnishing a long list of testimonials from good authorities all over the East.

Blowers' blackberries are always on top. They are big, luscious, overshadowing all others; never winter kill, always in demand, rich in quality and quantity. Record from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 2347 qts., 3520 lbs., 1 ton 1520 lbs.; 73 bushels, net price \$254.04; rate of \$1,056.16 per acre. Height of bushes, 14 feet; berries on one bush, 2,694.

Price, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

MERSEREAU—An early mammoth variety, originated in Northwestern New York. Iron clad in hardiness, having endured in temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury. when Snyder was very much damaged; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes



very strong, upright grower, attaining a height of seven to eight feet. The yield is simply enormous, producing double the quantity of fruit of any of the standard varieties and affording heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

EARLY KING—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of strong growth, as hardy as Snyder, and very prolific. It is larger than Early Harvest, and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is free of double bloom and other disease, will go through hard spring frosts in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased.



EARLY KING.

First to ripen this season; good size and quality, moderately vigorous; valuable early sort.—Michigan Experiment Station.

A few days earlier than Early Harvest, but larger size. Rather low grower, but bears well. Not as hardy as Snyder.—H. E. Van Deman in Rural New Yorker.

Leading all others in size and quality.—W. W. Clark, Atchinson, Kans.
Price, \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

ERIE—One of the best hardy varieties; claimed to have stood unharmed twenty-five degrees below zero. As vigorous as the Lawton and resembles that variety.

Prices, 50c per 12; \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

ELDORADO—Of great promise, has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years has never winter killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit.



The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; are very sweet, melting, pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight to ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. The demand for Eldorado has been greater than the supply, so if you do not wish to be disappointed order early.

About the best blackberry of all.—Prof. W. T. Massey, Delaware.

Very hardy, productive; a few days earlier than Snyder, superior in size, flavor; yielded well this season. Considered valuable. Michigan Experiment Station.

Better than Snyder, more productive. Retains its color and has the real wild blackberry flavor.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Later, 1905: Doing well here, and a favorite wherever tried; hardy, vigorous; bears well, not inclined to rust.—E. H. Riehl.

One of the hardiest. Medium to large, sweet, juicy, good color. Has made a good record in many localities as a commercial variety.—N. Y. Experiment Station.

Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, wonderfully productive, medium size. Very popular in the West. Not very largely grown here.

Price, \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

WILSON'S EARLY—One of the largest and most productive of the early sorts. It is grown here largely for the market as it pays better than any other variety. It always sells at a premium over other blackberries in Chicago market and is daily quoted higher. The berry is large, jet black, and holds its color, never turning red. It is not hardy, and here in the North needs winter protection to insure crop. By taking pains to lay it down, as it is done here, it can be grown anywhere in the North. In the South, it will need no protection.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1,000.

RATHBUN—This new blackberry has been tested over a wide area and is said to surpass any blackberry that has yet been introduced. The berries are large—larger than Kittatinny—of an intense jet black. It is a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. It is propagated from roots or tips like a blackberry. It ripens early. It is well worthy a trial.

Fruited several years and regard it one of the best. Belongs to the dewberry class and I consider it entirely rust proof—have never seen rust on a dewberry. After the first year grows upright, needs no support. Fruit largest I have seen, best shipper of all owing to remarkable firmness. Quality good, quite productive. You can safely list it.—E. H. Riehl, Illinois Experiment Station.

Later, July, 1906: I like it because it is hardy, large, firm, rust proof. Has the quality of the dewberry, which is much admired by nearly everyone. Bearing qualities improve with age.—E. H. Riehl.

Largest blackberry I know, but not so hardy as Eldorado or Mersereau; but Delaware and New Jersey growers are planting them more every year; no doubt it is going to be one of the most profitable South.—E. Willett, N. Y.

Price, \$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

EARLY HARVEST—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation, a compact, stocky grower. Fruit medium size and firm quality. An enormous bearer. Grown here largely for market, and is meeting with

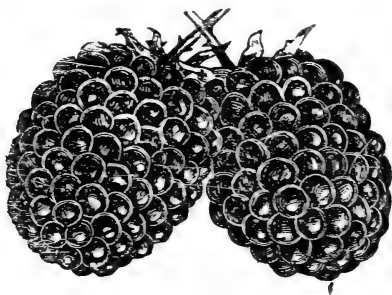
great favor. Price, 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. It is not hardy; needs protection in winter.

KITTATINNY—The old standard market berry. Large, black, sweet—one of the best. A strong grower and very productive.

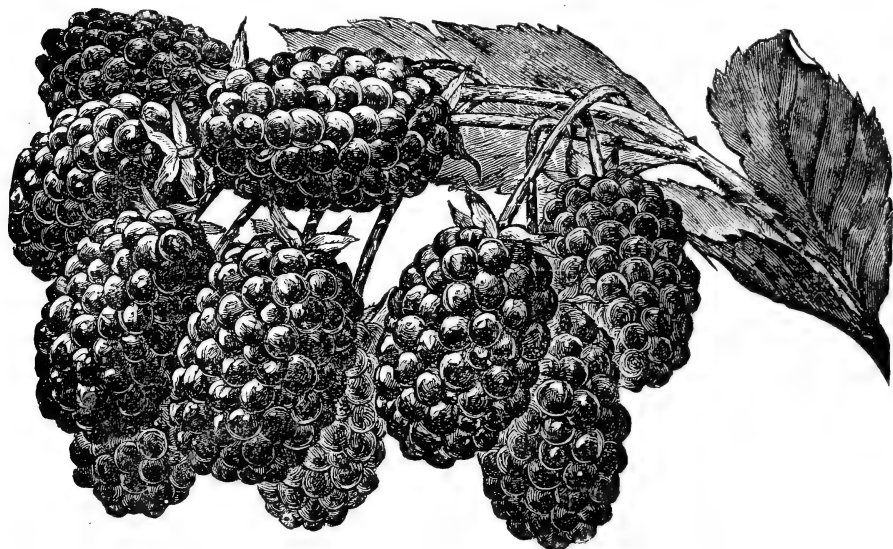
Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

LAWTON—The well known market variety. Needs no description.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Claimed to be the best of the blackberry family. Berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry; of unequaled excellence; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, of brightest glossy black color. The Lucretia dewberry has received the endorsement and highest praise from the leading horticulturists in the



country. Its eminent successes in all soils is something phenomenal in small fruit culture. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill.

The only valuable dewberry.—W. B. Ellis, Cumberland., N. J.

Grown largely for market. In N. C. ready for market before the strawberries of the middle states are on the market; thousands of acres are devoted to the crop. Formerly the canes were trained on low wires, but now the universal method is to let them run while growing, and in spring, after danger of cold is over, the fruiting canes are tied to stakes, while the new shoots are allowed to run along the rows out of the way of cultivation.—Practical Farmer.

Heavy bearer, firm shipper, best quality.—J. Casazza, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Three varieties have been tested; none better than Lucretia.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Price, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE is a new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper. Its long keeping and good shipping qualities are really marvelous and unequalled by any other variety, old or new; and I still believe that it is and will be the most profitable to grow. All I know and can influence I shall advise to plant and grow as many Campbell's Early as they possibly can. It is the best of all American grapes.

1 yr., No. 1, \$1.25 per 12; \$8.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1,000.

2 yr., No. 1, \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100; \$90.00 per 1,000.

Currants.

CHERRY—Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; clusters rather short with short stems; fruit averages large; color fine, bright red; berry thin skinned, juicy and fine flavored. One of the most productive of the large currants. Two years old, No. 1, 75c per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

RED CROSS—Originated by Jacob Moore of New York, originator of Diamond and Moore's Early grapes and other valuable fruits. Very strong, vigorous, enormously productive. Yields two or three times as much as cherry. Clusters long, well filled; berry deep red, large, often the size of Victoria, far superior in quality; high flavored, sweet.

The best of all, old or new, for any season.—Rural New Yorker.

Large and productive; masses of fruit were so dense as to almost hide the bearing canes.—New York Experiment Station.

Larger than Fay or Cherry; sweeter than most sorts. Cluster long, size of berry holds out larger to the end than Fay.—P. C. Reynolds, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Price: Two years, No. 1, \$1.00 per 12; \$6.00 per 100.

VICTORIA—(Raby Castle)—Bush a very strong, upright grower; foliage rather pale bronze green. Clusters above medium length; berries medium or above, bright red, with mild acid pulp. One of the most valuable late varieties. Very productive.

Best of all for home use or market.—G. W. Gourney, South Dakota Horticultural Society.

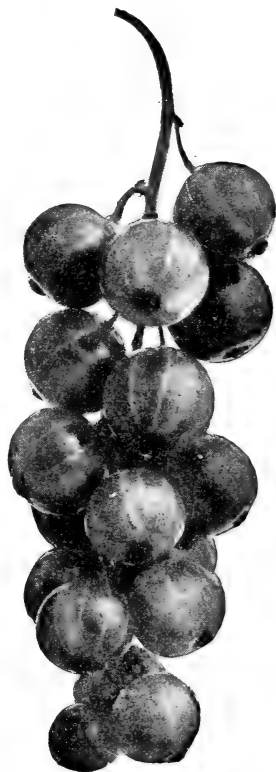
Clean, thrifty grower, thick foliage; good quality, but rather small. Clusters medium to large, moderately compact. This season excelled all others in productivity.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Price: Two years old, 75c per 12; \$5.00 per 100.

LONDON MARKET—For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit state. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper."

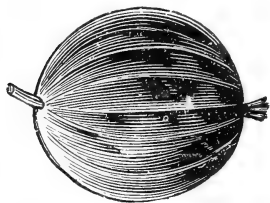
Prof. Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College, reports: "London Market a very promising new variety."

Two year old, No. 1, 75c per 12; \$5.00 per 100.



Gooseberries.

DOWNING—Bush vigorous and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin whitish green; flesh soft, juicy. Excellent for family use and very profitable for market.



Two year old, \$1.75 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Still leads as the most profitable variety of the Americans. Best variety for general planting.—Michigan Agricultural Station.

Gooseberries and currants are a first rate crop among apple trees—will not stand the sun in the open air.—Prof. Howard, Missouri Agricultural College.

Very popular; large size; bush strong, hardy, prolific.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Best for heavy black prairie soil.—Hon. H. M. Dunlap, Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two year, \$1.50 per 12; \$8.00 per 100.

HOUGHTON—Bush a vigorous grower, with rather slender branches; very productive. Fruit medium size, pale red, tender and good. An old, reliable variety.

Hardest as well as the most productive. Preferred for preserves or canning to any other. Have had a fair crop from Downing and Smith Improved, both larger than Houghton.—D. W. Buchanan, Manitoba, Canada.

Best of all well tested sorts for general planting.—South Dakota Horticultural Society.

Best we have at present.—C. W. Gourney, Yankton Co., South Dakota. Very good quality, but quite small.—Michigan Experiment Station.

Steady, regular bearer; very productive, free from mildew.—Illinois Horticultural Society.

Only satisfactory gooseberry. Can grow 100 bushels of Houghton to 2 bushels of Downing. Made more money from Houghton per acre than from any other crop. Yielded 700 bushels per acre; picked 17 crates from 16 bushes. Pickers use heavy gloves and strip berries, leaves and all, clean with a fanning mill—a very rapid operation.—Major Frank Holsinger, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

Price: Two years, \$1.25 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Asparagus.

We have two varieties that are grown largely here for the Chicago market, and they are reliable.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

Price, large two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO—A valuable new variety, and is planted very largely. It is larger than Conover, fully as early and the flavor is excellent.

Two year old plants, 25c per 12; 50c per 100; \$1.00 per 1,000.

Price List of Strawberries

Those marked (P) are pistillates, and they must be planted near perfect blossoming kind marked (S).

Postage on strawberry plants to any part of the United States, 10c for 25; 25c for 100, which must be added to the price list. The price quoted is for plants of one variety only.

Varieties.	25	100	300	500	1,000
Aroma, (S)	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$1.68	\$3.25
Brandywine, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	1.75	3.50
Bubach, (P) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Bismark, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Bederwood, (S) .....	.25	.40	1.00	1.25	2.50
Cardinal, .....	.50	.75	1.75	2.50	5.00
Challenge, (S) .....	.35	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Clyde, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	1.75	3.50
Commonwealth, (S) .....	.40	.75	1.75	2.50	5.00
Corsican, .....	.30	.75	1.75	2.25	4.50
Crescent, (P) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.25	2.50
Great Scott, (P)	1.00	2.00	5.00	—	—
Helen Gould, (P)	1.00	2.00	5.00	—	—
Heritage, (S)	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	10.00
Highland, (P)	2.00	5.00	—	—	—
Gandy, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.00	1.75	3.50
Glen Mary, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Haverland, (P) .....	.25	.50	.75	1.50	3.00
Jessie, (S) .....	.25	.50	1.75	2.50	—
Lovett, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.10	1.25	2.50
Miller, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.00	2.00	4.00
Michel's Early, (S) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.13	2.25
Nick Ohmer, (S) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.75	3.50
Pride of Michigan .....	.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Parker Earlè, (S) .....	.25	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00
Parson's Beauty, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Pocomoke, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Ridgeway, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.50	1.75	3.50
Senator Dunlap, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.25	1.50	3.00
Sample, (P) .....	.25	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Tennessee Prolific, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.25	1.75	3.50
Uncle Jim, (S) .....	.35	.75	1.50	2.00	4.00
Warfield, (P) .....	.25	.50	1.00	1.25	2.50
Wm. Belt, (S) .....	.25	.75	1.75	2.25	4.50
Steven's Late Champion, (S) ....	.50	.75	1.75	2.50	5.00

RASPBERRIES

Varieties.	25	100	300	500	1,000
Cuthbert, (Red)	\$0.25	\$0.85	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$6.50
Conrath, (Black) .....	.35	1.00	2.50	3.50	7.00
Cardinal, (Purple) .....	.75	2.00	2.50	3.50	15.00
Cumberland, (Black) .....	.75	1.50	3.25	4.50	9.00
Gregg, (Black) .....	.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Hansel, (Red) .....	.35	.75	1.75	2.50	5.00
King, (Red) .....	.75	1.50	3.50	5.00	10.00
Kansas, (Black) .....	.35	1.00	2.75	3.50	7.00
Loudon, (Red)	1.00	1.50	3.50	5.00	10.00
Miller Red, (Red) .....	.35	.75	2.25	3.00	6.00
Palmer, (Black) .....	.35	1.00	2.50	3.50	7.00
Thompson Early, (Red) .....	.35	.75	2.25	3.00	6.00
Eaton	\$1.00 per 12	2.00	5.00	12.00	30.00
Plum Farmer, (Black) .....	.75	2.00	4.50	7.50	15.00

BLACKBERRIES

Varieties.	12	25	100	300	500	1,000
Blowers'	\$0.75	\$1.10	\$3.00			
Early Harvest .....	.25	.35	.65	1.75	2.50	5.00
Early King .....	.50	.75	1.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Erie .....	.50	.75	1.25	3.50	5.00	10.00
Kittatinny .....	.30	.50	1.00	2.50	3.50	7.00
Eldorado .....	.60	1.00	2.00	5.50	7.50	15.00
Lawton .....	.30	.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Rathbun .....	.60	1.00	1.75	4.00	6.00	12.00
Snyder .....	.30	.50	1.25	3.25	4.50	9.00
Lucretia Dewberry .....	.30	.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	8.00
Wilson's Early .....	.30	.50	1.00	2.50	3.25	6.50
Mersereau .....	.60	1.00	2.00	5.50	8.00	15.00
Premo Dewberry .....	.75	1.00	2.00			

ESTIMATE—If you want large orders, write us for estimates, and in many cases we can quote you rates below catalogue prices, as oftentimes we have surplus stock in some varieties and can give you quite a discount on large orders.

Remember we guarantee plants to reach you in good live condition when sent by mail or express, and if not so we will refill the order, but we must have proof of this at once on arrival of the plants.

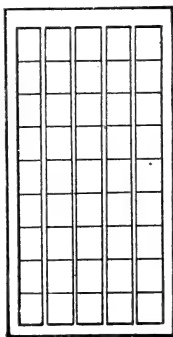
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PREMIUM OFFERS GOOD UNTIL APRIL 1st.

For orders of \$3.00 and over at catalogue prices (if mentioned when you order), by special arrangement we are able to give you one year's subscription to **THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER**, published in St. Joseph, Michigan. This is one of the best publications in the country (regular subscription price 50 cents). If you are already a subscriber your subscription will be extended one year from the date it now expires.

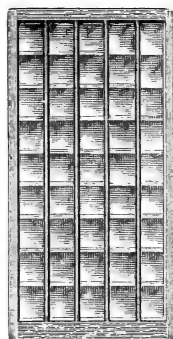
For every order of \$3.00 or over at catalogue prices, a setting of 15 Wyandotte eggs for 75 cents. This offer holds good as long as our eggs last.

Big Money to be Made with Hot Beds.



Size 3'x6'x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ".
Price, \$2.25.

will permit, give you a chance to get in the market early and realize big profits. Early vegetables such as lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., can be



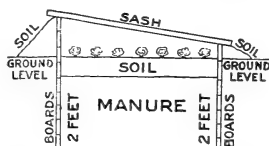
Size 3'x6'x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
Price, \$2.50.

We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. Order now and get an early start.

Fruit and vegetable growers can increase their business and profits by having a hot bed. It costs but little for the glass frame and the other work of construction can easily be done early in the spring when you have plenty of time. A hot bed a few feet long will start many young plants such as mellons, tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, cabbage, etc., etc., which, transplanted to the fields as soon as the soil and weather conditions

will permit, give you a chance to get in the market early and realize big profits. Early vegetables such as lettuce, radishes, onions, etc., can be grown under glass

with ease and your home town will take all you can raise at a good price. We have two sizes of sash as shown in the accompanying cuts. Both are 3 ft.x6 ft., one being 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and the other 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". They are made of genuine Cypress with 6" lights overlapping one another to prevent leaks. They are securely puttied and pointed and a much more complete and serviceable sash than your local dealer could possibly put out at the same money.



Sectional view of one form of Hot Bed.

David Knight & Son,

Sawyer, Mich.

We Don't Want Your Money

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Send for a **FREE SAMPLE COPY**, look it over; if it fills the bill, let us have your subscription.

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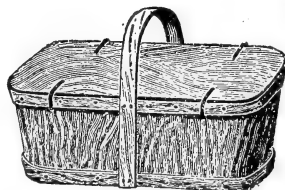
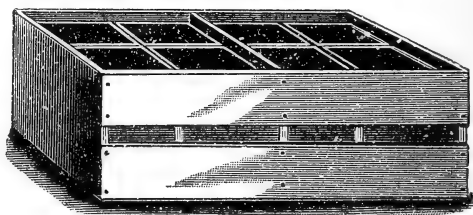
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For Shipping Grapes and Peaches

All kinds of Fruit and Vegetable Packages

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IT'S EASY SAILING

For any *Grower or Shipper* when
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We control a large local shipping trade extending
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Northern Michigan.

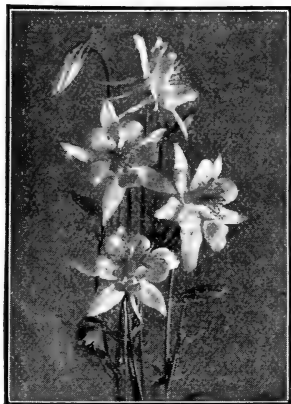
**WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?
WHEN WILL YOU BEGIN SHIPPING?**

Write us fully at once. WE NEED FRUIT, all kinds. LOTS
OF IT. Write or wire us at once.

FRANK C. SCHILLING COMPANY
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

References: Any Bank, Mercantile Agency or Leading Produce Paper

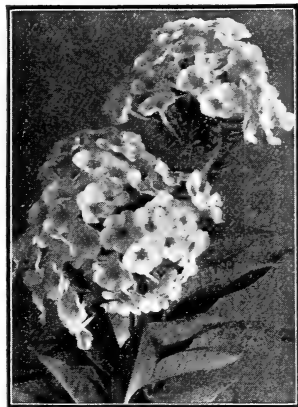
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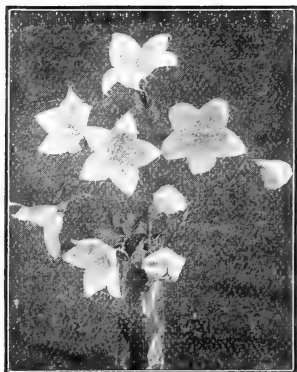


Hardy Phlox

\$2.00 will buy delivered to you one each of the 20 kinds of hardy perennials mentioned on this list, One plant alone is worth the money for the blossoms that may be gathered during the season. Remember, these are all healthy, field grown plants not to be compared with plants propagated in the greenhouse, once planted they will produce flowers for cutting during this and many succeeding seasons.

For list of kinds see opposite side.

David Knight & Son, **SAWYER,**
MICH.



Platycodon Grandiflorum

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY 10 IN THE LIST

\$1.25

SHIPPED POSTAGE PAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL—Flowers are pure white, perfectly double, and produce in large sprays, making it one of the finest cut flowers for vases. Blooms nearly all summer.

ASTER TATARICUS—Excellent for the hardy border, especially for its very late blooming.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine. These are among the most beautiful and popular of hardy plants.

BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA—Tall, leafy plants, blooming profusely in the summer and autumn. Of easiest culture and should be better known.

CRIMSON EYE HIBISCUS—One of the very best of perennials. Perfectly hardy. Very showy and blooms freely.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE—Are old-fashioned, dignified, stately and wholesome company in the choicest garden.

EUPATORIUM COELESTINUM—Mist flower. Perennial. 1 to 2 ft. high. Useful for low borders. Late blooming, blue or violet.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA—Of graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; bright green color with silvery midrib.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE—Grows from 9 to 12 ft. high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes.

GYPROPHILA PANICULATA—Baby's Breath. A very popular plant, especially for use in trimming bouquets.

HARDY PHLOX—The hardy phloxes are amongst the most showy of the garden perennials.

HOLLYHOCK—The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with the distant past. Double flowering.

HELIANTHUS—Of very easy culture, and best adapted for planting in masses, against a shrubery border. Large yellow flowers, good for cutting.

IRIS OR FLEUR-DE-LIS—Very desirable for planting in the hardy border.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA—Of easy culture and this with their brightness, has brought them into high favor with lovers of hardy plants. Flowers orange-scarlet, grows 2 to 3 ft. high and blooms all summer.

LINUM PERENNE—Perennial Flax. A decidedly handsome little plant for the hardy border. Foliage is fine and graceful, while the flowers are shaped like those of the Phlox and appear all through the season. Flowers large and handsome.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM. CHINESE BELL FLOWER—Very handsome perennial, with blue bell shaped flowers from June to October.

PENTSTEMON BARBATUS Beard-Tongue—A most satisfactory hardy perennial. Flowers vary from light pink and flesh color to carmine, the lower lip usually bearded. Very showy.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII—Hardy herbaceous plant, with striking habit and distinct foliage. Dark orange, yellow flowers, with deep purple cone. Excellent for cutting.

RUDBECKIA PURPURA—Purple Cone-Flower. Flowers very attractive. Bushy plants from 2 to 3 ft. high. Blooms from July to October.

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1909

DAVID KNIGHT & SON, Sawyer, Mich.

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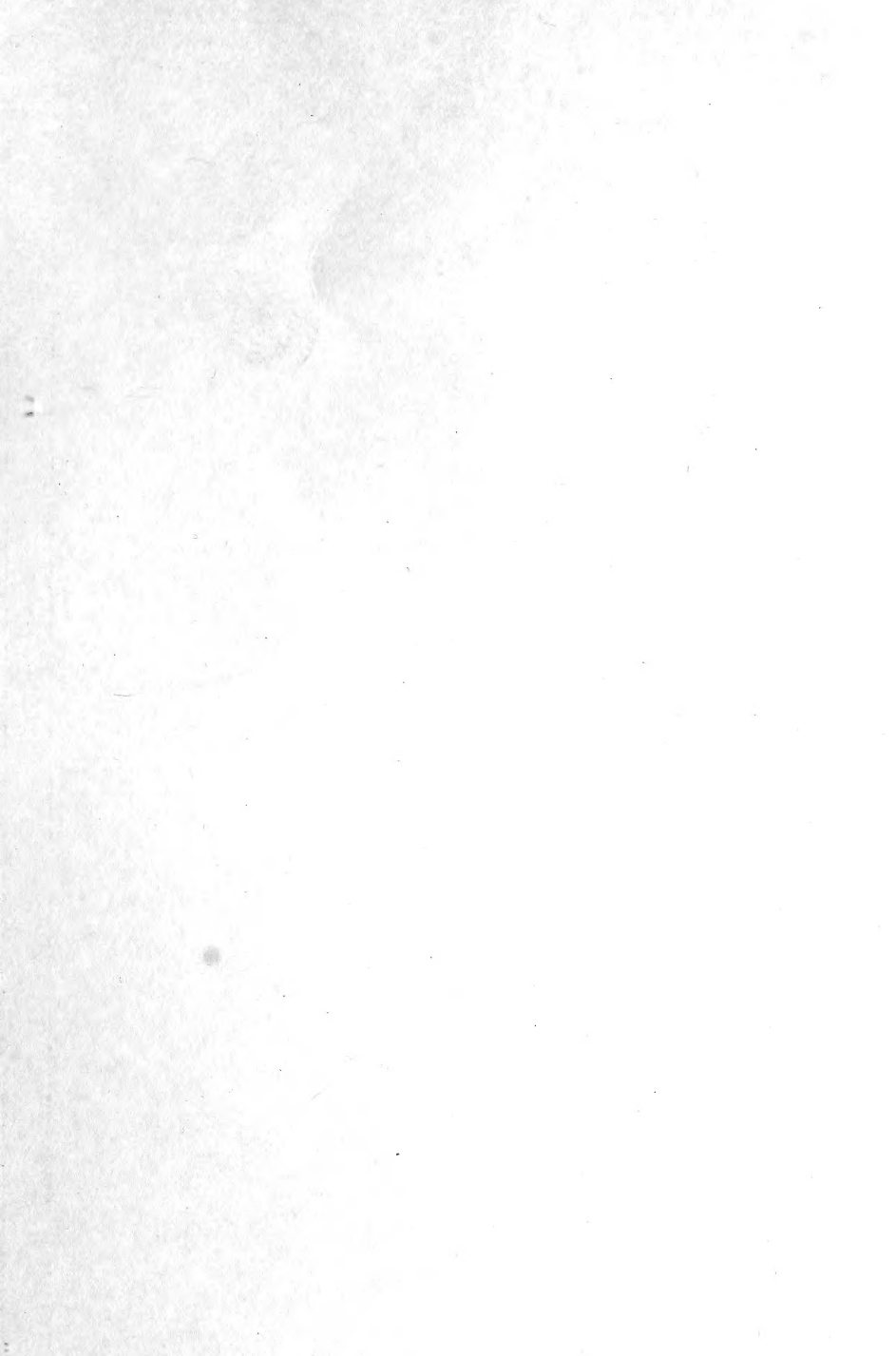
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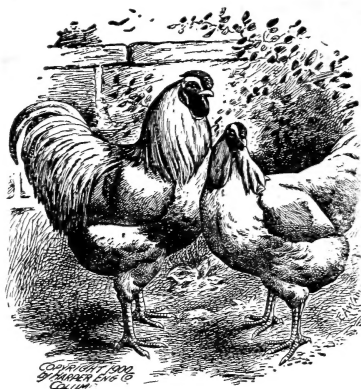
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The Business Hen



White Wyandottes.

Secretary Wilson tells us in his report, that the money value of eggs and poultry in the United States is as great as the money value of wheat or corn. This is a great record for the chicken industry. Don't you think that it would pay you to improve your flock? It costs no more to keep well bred fowls than it does mongrels.

For over ten years we have made a specialty of the Wyandotte. They are "The Business Hens." Hardy, good sized, good layers, and a general favorite.

Our White Wyandottes are of the Dustin Strain

Acknowledged as being the best strain of layers known. We are proud of our beautiful flock of White Wyandottes and you can have one to be just as proud of. All eggs for shipment are carefully handled, packed in baskets and guaranteed to reach our customers in good condition. Price, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30 eggs. We have a few fine cockerels and pullets to spare. Price on application.

For several years we have made a special offer to our patrons which has been the means of starting many fine flocks. This year we make the same offer. Don't fail to read about it on page 10.